

The London Gazette.

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From Thursday March 23. to Saturday March 25. 1710.

Wednesday, March 24.

HER Majesty came this Day to the House of Peers; and being in Her Royal Robes seated on the Throne, with the usual Solemnity. Mr. Afton, Deputy Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from Her Majesty to the House of Commons, requiring their Attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly. Her Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to

An Act for laying certain Duties upon Candles, and certain Rates upon Monies to be given with Clerks and Apprentices, towards raising Her Majesty's Supply for the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ten.

An Act to Explain so much of the Act for Prohibiting the Exportation of Corn, Malt, Meal, Flower, Bread, Biscuit, and Starch, and Low Wines, Spirits, Wort, and Wash from Malted Corn; by which Act the said Commodities are admitted to be carried from the Isle of Wight, to several Markets, and for giving Liberty to Export certain Quantities of Oatmeal for the Uses of the British Ho-

An Act to continue the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.

An Act for Repairing and Amending the Highways leading from Seven Oaks to Woodgate and Tunbridge-Wells, in the County of Kent.

An Act for the more effectual Provision for the Poor in the Town of Kingston upon Hull.

An Act for making a convenient Dock or Basin at Liverpool, for the Security of all Ships Trading to and from the said Port of Liverpool.

And also to Two Private Bills.

Copenhagen, March 15. N. S. On the ninth Instant the Swedish Army in Schonen was within three quarters of a Swedish Mile of the Danish Army, which was then advantageously encamped before Elsinburg, having Morass and a Village on the right Wing, and a River and a Wood on the Left. On the 10th in the Morning Lieutenant-General Rantzau, who had the chief Command of the Danish Army, having received Intelligence that the Swedes were moving towards him, drew up his Forces in order of Battel, and disposed them in two Lines; in the first were twenty two Squadrons, and fourteen Battalions; ten of which Battalions were posted in the Center, and the other four were mixed interchangeably with the Squadrons on each Wing. Major-General Echstedt commanded the Center, Major-General Rothestein the Right Wing, and Major-General Dewitz the Left. The second Line consisted of eight Battalions and three Squadrons on each Wing, and was commanded by Major-General Brogdorf, and the Prince of Hesse-Philipsdale, a Brigadier. In this Order the Danish Army advanced from their advantageous Camp into a Plain, situated at a small distance, where they found the Enemy preparing for the Engagement, but their Army was not entirely formed into Order of Battel; for at that time the Left Wing was filing up to them through a Wood. This being observed by the Danes, Orders were immediately given to their Horse to advance, and begin the Attack. Colonel Meurner, who commanded the Danish Horse-Guards on the Right Wing, was commanded to attack eight Squadrons of the Swedish Cavalry, which had been drawn up into a Body by Lieutenant-General Broenfschild, (who commanded the Left Wing of the Swedish Army) as soon as he saw the Danes advancing towards him, the rest of the Wing not being yet formed. After a sharp Engagement, wherein the Colonel and Major of the Danish Dragoons were killed, Colonel Meurner broke and disordered those eight Squadrons, and pierced as far as the second Line of the Swedish Army. In that Action the Danes took Lieutenant-General Broenfschild Prisoner, and carried off three Standards from the Enemy. The Swedes however soon recovered their Disorders; and being much superior to the Danes in Number, surrounded the Danish Horse-Guards on all sides, who were succeeded by six Squadrons of Dragoons that had

Orders to support them, the Commanding Officers being killed in the first Onset. The Major of the Horse-Guards was killed, and most of the other Officers wounded, and rendered incapable of doing further Service, or continuing in the Action. The Colonel having also received several Wounds in his Head, was forced to be carried off. The Swedes having thus over-powered and defeated the Danish Horse, advanced towards their Foot; and forming themselves in the Spaces which had been before possessed by the Danish Cavalry, they attacked them on all sides. The Danish Infantry defended themselves for some time with great Obstinacy, but were at last obliged to retire with a very considerable Loss; the Regiment of Guards having carried off only eighty Men, and that of the Prince-Royal but thirty five. The second Line made very little Resistance; the Regiment of Guards was the last that left the Field, and they retreated in very good Order. The Left Wing of the Danes did not suffer in this Action as much as the Right; for the Swedes believing that the Danes would have made their greatest Efforts on the Right Wing, had placed their greatest Strength on the Left, whereas the Danes had equally divided their Forces between the two Wings, which happening to be unfortunately separated by a Marshy Ground, could not succour each other. Major-General Rothestein passing from one Wing to another, his Horse fell into a Bog, and he saved himself with great Difficulty. The Danes had but four thousand Horse before the Battel, whereas the Swedes are reckoned to have been ten thousand Horse, and sixteen thousand Foot. The Danish Squadrons and Battalions not being compleat, their Loss is not exactly known, but the Remains of their Army are supposed to be six thousand Foot, and two thousand Horse. The Swedes have taken above eighty Officers Prisoners. Lieutenant-General Rantzau received a Contusion on his Breast, and was carried the Night after the Engagement to Elsinore. The Danes being retired after the Battel to Elsinburg, the Swedes advanced the next Day before that Place, and General Streenbock immediately sent a Colonel to summon them to Surrender themselves; Prisoners of War, offering to let them keep their Baggage; to which Terms the Danes refused to submit, but would have Capitulated for free leave to withdraw all their Forces from Elsinburg to Elsinore. Hereupon the Swedes raised a Battery to play on the Bridge of Elsinburg, in order to hinder the Danes from transporting their Troops to this side; yet notwithstanding, by the assistance of some Dutch Vessels that lay in the Sound, the remains of the Horse-Guards, were forthwith brought over to Elsinore, and arrived here on the 13th, being to the Number of one hundred and fifty, with one Captain, one Lieutenant and one Ensign; all the rest of the Dragoons, and those that are left of the Foot-Guards are already brought over, and the Danish Forces at Elsinburg are making Entrenchments in order to secure the Retreat of the rest. These Troops are placed in three Ranks, and are to file off by degrees; the Regiment of Tunen has Orders to stay the last. Several Vessels are sent from hence to transport those Forces, and four Frigats, and two Bomb Vessels are commanded to that Place, in order to play on the Battery the Swedes have raised against the Bridge of Elsinburg, and thereby facilitate the Transportation. In the mean time, Money hath been sent to Elsinburg, to encourage the Soldiers to Defend themselves in case they should be attacked; which the Swedes not having hitherto attempted, it is thought that their Infantry must have suffered very much in the Battel. General Cormaillions who was sent over to Schonen on the first Advice we received of the Defeat of our Army, returned from Elsinburg on the 13th, having left the chief Command of the Army to Major-General Dewitz. The Prince of Hesse-Philipsdale is likewise returned from thence, as is also Major-General Echstedt by the King's Order, he being a Native of Swedish Pomerania. Colonel Meurner who commanded the Horse-Guards is also brought here, with the Swedish Lieutenant-General whom he took Prisoner at the Battel. Several Danish Officers who were wounded and taken Prisoners are arrived at Elsinore, having been released upon their Paroles.

Copenhagen, March 25. N. S. In the Night of the 15th Instant all the Danish Troops retired from Elsinburg, on board the Ships appointed to transport them.